

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1. *Cyrtolobus helena*, lateral view of male.
Fig. 2. *Cyrtolobus helena*, lateral view of female.
Fig. 3. *Cyrtolobus helena*, dorsal view of male.
Fig. 4. *Cyrtolobus helena*, dorsal view of female.
Fig. 5. *Cyrtolobus helena*, outline of anterior aspect.
Fig. 6. *Cyrtolobus querci*, outline of anterior aspect.

NEW COLEOPTERA AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

BY CHARLES SCHAEFFER,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Trechus borealis new species.

Elongate, piceous, shining, antennæ, palpi and legs paler. Frontal impressions deep; eyes moderately prominent. Prothorax transverse, anterior margin feebly emarginate, basal margin straight at middle, more or less oblique on each side; lateral margin moderately arcuate in front, convergent behind; basal angles reflexed, obtuse not acute; median line deeply impressed. Elytra elongate-oval, generally with five more or less distinctly impressed, punctured striæ. Length 4 mm.

Labrador, Battle Harbor (Engelhardt); Newfoundland, Bay St. George (Engelhardt); New Jersey, Lg. Island, Bellport (Nicolay).

This is the species I incorrectly identified and described in my synopsis¹ as *Trechus rubens*. The latter is a European species and I doubt its occurrence in North America, at least, it differs from any North American species which I have seen. Herr Edmund Reitter of Paskau, Böhmen, very kindly sent me a few specimens of the true *T. rubens* which resemble the below described *T. chalybæus* var. *coloradensis* very much but have longer antennal joints, less prominent eyes, longer elytra with five impressed, punctured elytral striæ, the prothorax less transverse and relatively longer with lateral margins more widely reflexed and the hind angles rectangular and acute.

The above described *T. borealis* has some of the characters of *T. rubens*, but the prothorax is relatively shorter with the hind angles

¹ Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. History, Vol. XIV, p. 210, pl. XXVIII, fig. 1.

obtuse, not acute and the antennal joints and the elytra are relatively shorter than in *rubens*.

T. chalybæus, of which I have specimens from Alaska, British Columbia, California and Whiteface Mt., New York, differs from *T. borealis* in having slightly larger and more convex eyes, the hind angles of prothorax acute and nearly rectangular, the base of thorax straight, not oblique each side, and generally only the first three elytral striæ impressed. It is also reported from New Jersey but I doubt the correctness of the determination as my New Jersey specimen is *T. borealis*.

The specimens of *T. chalybæus* in my collection from the above mentioned localities show *inter se* very little variation, however, there are two forms, one from Utah and one from Colorado, which differ sufficiently to receive a name as varieties of *T. chalybæus*.

***Trechus chalybæus* var. *utahensis* new variety.**

This form, collected by J. Chr. Weidt in southwest Utah, is larger (15.5 mm.) and a little more convex than *chalybæus* but has the elytral striæ as in *rubens* and *borealis*, that is, five distinctly impressed striæ with the sixth and seventh feebly impressed, but the latter more prominent than in typical *chalybæus*. The form of thorax and the prominent eyes as in *chalybæus*.

***Trechus chalybæus* var. *coloradensis* new variety.**

This form, from Colorado, has the thorax almost as in typical *rubens*, that is, relatively longer and the lateral margin behind middle somewhat sinuately narrowing to the basal angles, which are acute and a little prominent, the elytra and eyes as in typical *chalybæus*.

***Trechus barbaræ* Horn.**

Dr. Horn in his description of this species states that the dorsal punctures of elytra are as usual. Having only a single specimen at the time I wrote the synopsis, I suggested that the five or six setigerous punctures on each elytron of the specimen kindly loaned me by the late Charles Fuchs and figured on plate 28, Vol. XIV of Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., are possibly abnormal. However, a second specimen, which I have seen lately, has also on each elytron an irregular row of five or six setigerous punctures.

Philonthus chalceus Steph.

Several specimens collected by Mr. E. Shoemaker on Long Island, N. Y., and one at Alexandria Co., Va., are referable to *P. chalceus* Steph., a European species.

This species is of the size of *P. politus* Linn. (*aneus* Ross.) but is of a greenish bronze color; the head is more oval with the hind angles more rounded and more sparsely punctured. The prothorax has a dorsal series of three punctures. The basal line of the first two dorsal segments is produced at middle as in *aneus* but not as strongly. The anterior tarsi of the male are only feebly dilated and the last ventral segment is at middle very deeply triangularly emarginate, the penultimate feebly so at middle.

Philonthus varians Payk.

In his Synopsis of the Philonthi of Boreal America in Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XI, 195, Dr. Horn, remarking under *Philonthus varians*, "the form occurring with us is the variety *agilis*," gives only a description of this variety. However, typical *varians* occur also in the United States and are frequently taken by local collectors at the following localities: New Lots, Long Island, N. Y., by E. Shoemaker; Bellport, Long Island, N. Y., by A. Nicolay; Fort Montgomery, N. Y. and Franklin Furnace, N. J., by F. M. Schott.

Typical *P. varians* are black with feeble metallic lustre, elytra with a red or reddish yellow spot. The reddish spot variable in size and more or less triangular, widest near apex and narrowing towards the basal angles, sometimes reduced to a small subtriangular sub-apical spot, rarely specimens occur without spot.

The variety *agilis* differs from the typical form in being smaller, antennæ a little shorter and stouter with the joints more transverse; the color is black with feeble metallic lustre, the elytra are black or piceous, at apex reddish brown or sometimes entirely reddish brown.

Saurohypnus scutellaris Sharp.

This species, of which I have a specimen from Brownsville, Texas, has to be added to our list. It was described from Mexico and the genus and species was mentioned by Col. Casey in his paper on the Xantholini¹ as not occurring in our fauna.

¹ Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, Vol. XVI, pp. 366-375.

Canthon nigricornis var. **punctaticollis** new variety.

Form, size and characters of *nigricornis*, but prothorax and head finely scabrous and with numerous punctures.

Florida.

The prothorax in *nigricornis* is granulate, the granules elongate, of which there is no indication in *punctaticollis*.

Canthon puncticollis Lec.

Canthon nyctelius Bates, Biol. Cent. Am., Col., Vol. II, pt. 2, p. 31.

C. nyctelius described by Bates from Mexico was compared by him with *C. puncticollis* Lec., from which he distinguished it "by the remarkable depression at the base of the thorax and elytra, and the corresponding elevation of the second and third elytral interstices at their base." Though Dr. Leconte does not mention these characters in the description of *C. puncticollis* the type and all other Lower California specimens, which I have seen, have this thoracic and elytral depression very well pronounced. Arizona specimens and those which I have taken in Hidalgo and Brownsville, Texas, differ constantly from typical *puncticollis* in the absence of this thoracic depression and are therefore entitled to a separate name.

Canthon puncticollis var. **integricollis** new variety.

Differs from typical *puncticollis* in the absence of the distinct, sub-triangular basal depression at middle of the prothorax. The scutellar depression is variable, well pronounced in some specimens in others less and the tumid elevation of the second and third elytral interval at base may be more or less distinct or entirely absent. The size is generally smaller and the elytral and thoracic sculpture finer. Length 5 mm.

Hidalgo (type) and Brownsville, Texas; Sta. Rita Mts., Arizona.

Aphodius hæmorrhoidalis Linn.

Several specimens, which I identify without hesitation as this European species, were taken by Mr. Fred. Wintersteiner at Secaucus and Hackensack meadows in New Jersey.

This species is a little shorter and stouter than *granarius*, black with apex of elytra reddish brown (typical form); sometimes the humeral unborne also reddish (var. *humeralis*); the prothorax is coarsely punctate with some finer punctures intermixed. The scutellum is long, not longitudinally impressed and densely punctured except at apex; the elytral striæ are more deeply impressed and wider than

in *granarius*, the intervals are flat and finely punctate; the hind tibiae are fimbriate with equal spinules.

By its elongate scutellum *hamorhoidalis* has to be associated in our fauna with *fossor*, *hamatus* and *erraticus*.

Strategus julianus var. **arizonicus** new variety.

Two fully developed male specimens from Prescott, Arizona, in my collection differ from specimens from Texas by having the lateral prothoracic horns acute or subacute and not broad and more or less obliquely truncate at apex as in typical *julianus*; the median ridge of prothorax is flatter and the lateral impressions are not as deep as in typical *julianus* and feebly or not at all rugose; the clypeus is acutely triangularly emarginate. The female does not differ from typical *julianus*.

In about twenty-five males from Texas, from small males with feebly developed cephalic and prothoracic armature to large, fully developed males the lateral thoracic horns are broad at apex and not pointed and agree with Burmeister's description, "*cornibus pronoti maris posticis latis, alaeformibus.*" *Strategus julianus* was originally described from Mexico.

Heterobrenthus texanus new species.

Male.—Narrow elongate. Head quadrate, constricted behind, vertex, convex, sulcate, at base slightly emarginate with the angles somewhat depressed and projecting. Beak as long as the prothorax, more or less distinctly sulcate, between the eyes and the antennal insertion broader than before the latter, apex dilated. Antennae inserted at about the middle of the beak, reaching a little beyond the middle of the prothorax, joints two to eleven gradually increasing in length and width, the first seven antennal joints glabrous, the last four pubescent. Prothorax elongate, apex and base truncate, at base constricted, sides arcuate, narrowing to apex; surface smooth, shining, with a few very small punctures. Elytra at base as wide as the prothorax in its widest part, feebly narrowing to apex, which is slightly sinuate truncate, surface shining, the two striae near suture deeply impressed and impunctate, the outer ones represented by rows of more or less distinct and rather coarse punctures, the intervals at apex more or less costiform; color piceous, a spot at base on



H. texanus n. sp.
Male.

the third and fourth interval and on each of the third, fourth and seventh intervals a little before middle and on the third, fourth and fifth about apical third reddish yellow. Head beneath with four or five large punctures on each side. Body beneath smooth and shining. Anterior femora with a tooth, front tibiæ arcuate and with a rather strong tooth below middle; intermediate and posterior femora and tibiæ mutic.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the beak longer and narrower before the antennal insertion, and not dilated at apex and the tooth on anterior femora much smaller, anterior tibiæ feebly curved, otherwise as the male. Length 8–10.25 mm.

Texas, one male (O. Dietz); Los Borregos near Brownsville, Texas, one female in the National Museum (H. S. Barber).

This species looks very much like a small *Eupsalis minuta* in form and coloration, but has a different form of head and antennæ and longer beak. It is very close to the Mexican *H. distans* from which it seems to differ only in the markings of elytra.

The male in my collection, collected by the late Ottomar Dietz, was only labelled "Texas" but as he also collected in Brownsville and received afterwards some material from there I think that the specimens came from Brownsville, as I greatly doubt the occurrence of this species outside of semitropical Texas.

Since Dr. Horn's revision of the Brenthidæ¹ two species representing two genera new to our fauna have been added and to facilitate the recognition of these and the one described above a table for the identification of genera and species known to occur in North America is given below.

In Genera Insectorum and Coleopterorum Catalogus the genus *Cylas* is not included in the family Brenthidæ. The genus is a disturbing element and is perhaps better placed in a separate family.

TABLE OF GENERA AND SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN BRENTHIDÆ.

1. Head longer than broad. oval, prolonged and convergent behind the eyes, beak of female shorter than that of the male6
- Head short, transverse or quadrate, hardly prolonged and not convergent behind the eyes, beak of female either equal in length to that of the male or longer2
2. Antennal joints two to eleven equal in width, or the outer slightly narrower; head simple without any projecting hind angles, not strongly constricted behind, vertex not, or at most faintly sulcate; beak very dis-

¹ Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., Vol. IV, p. 127.

similar in the two sexes; shorter and broader in the male, very narrow, cylindrical in the female. Eastern N. America.

Eupsalis Lac.

Antennæ with outer four or five joints ovate or subovate, last joint strongly anuminatè.

Thorax very sparsely and finely punctate, beak of male of the larger specimens very short and broad with prominent stout mandibles*E. minuta* Oliv.

Thorax distinctly punctate, beak of large males elongate and narrowervar. *lecontei* Pow.

Antennæ with outer five joints cylindrical or sub-cylindrical, last joint long; beak of male elongate narrow; thorax very sparsely and finely punctatesubsp. *Sallei* Pow.

Outer joints of antennæ broader3

3. Joints two to eleven gradually increasing in length and width.....5

Joints two to eight of antennæ equal in width or very nearly so, last three joints slightly broader, forming a feeble club.....4

4. Suture between first and second ventral segments distinct and deeply impressed*Vasseletia* Sharp.

Brown, opaque; rostrum of male in front of antennal insertion moderately broad and slightly dilated at apex, of female narrow and cylindrical; head and posterior part of rostrum impressed above; prothorax constricted in front, surface with longitudinal broad, median impression; elytral intervals alternately convex and not punctate, the other intervals with large somewhat perforate punctures. (Lower California).....*V. vasseleti* Boh.

Suture between first and second ventral segments obliterated at middle, visible at sides.....*Trachelizus* Schönh.

Brown, more or less shining, rostrum nearly alike in the two sexes, except that the basal part is as long as the apical in the male and of equal width, while the female has the basal part shorter and broader than the apical; prothorax nearly impunctate with a strong, longitudinal median impression; elytra nearly parallel with strongly impressed sutural striae which are impunctate, the other striae represented by rows of feebly impressed punctures, except the three near side margin, which are deeply impressed. Femora and tibiae mutic. (Key Largo and Elliott's Key, Florida.).....*T. uncinatus* Boh.

5. Head strongly constricted behind, vertex sulcate with basal angles slightly projecting backwards, behind each eye an angular projection.

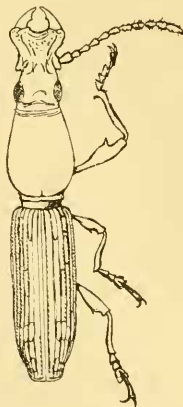
Heterobrenthus Sharp.

Color piceous or castaneous; prothorax elongate, oval, convex, not longitudinally impressed; elytra with flavous spots nearly as in *Eupsalis minuta* and varieties. Rostrum nearly alike in both sexes, but of the male slightly broader in front of the antennal insertion

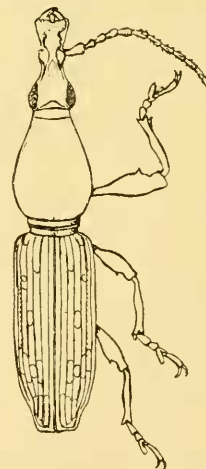
- and dilated at apex, of the female slender and not dilated at apex; anterior femora and tibiae dentate, intermediate and posterior femora mutic (Brownsville, Texas.).....*H. texanus* n. sp.
6. Antennal joints gradually increasing in width; beak slender, shorter in the female than in the male.....*Brenthus* Fab.
 Second elytral interval narrow, costiform from a little before the middle to apex; thorax elongate conical in both sexes, longitudinally impressed from base to nearly to apex, all the femora dentate in both sexes (Lower California).....*B. peninsularis* Horn.
 Second elytral interval flat in its entire length, thorax very elongate and broadly constricted at middle in the male, conical in the female, longitudinally impressed in basal half, only the anterior femora dentate (Southern Florida and Lower California).

B. anchorago Linn.

Power in Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1878, Vol. VIII, p. 494, described *Eupsalis lecontei* and *sallei* from North America which never have been recognized in the United States. Of *lecontei* I have four large males (21 mm.) from New York, Wisconsin and northern Illinois and of *sallei* four males and two females of different sizes (11-19 mm.) from Virginia, Florida and Texas. Both differ from large developed males of typical *minuta* in having a narrower and more elongate beak and smaller head, the prothorax is very finely



Eupsalis minuta Oliv.
Male.



E. minuta ssp. *sallei* Pow.
Male.

obsoletely punctate in *sallei*, distinctly punctate in *lecontei*, the antennæ of *lecontei* are as in *minuta*, that is, the outer joints are ovate or subovate, in *sallei* cylindrical or subcylindrical.

The females of *lecontei*, which I do not know, very likely differ only from typical *minuta* in the stronger punctate prothorax and those of *sallei* in the cylindrical outer joints of antennæ, otherwise they are exactly like *minuta*.

In a large number of specimens, collected mostly in the neighborhood of New York City, the beak of the males varies according to the development of the specimen, but as a rule the larger fully developed males have the beak very short and very broad at apex with large, prominent mandibles while in the smaller and feebler males the rostrum is relatively a little longer, narrower at apex and the mandibles are less prominent. Judging from the material examined *E. lecontei* and *sallei* are entitled to recognition.

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF LAMPYRIDÆ.

BY CHARLES W. LENG AND ERNEST SHOEMAKER,

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y.

The beetle described below was found by the junior author while sweeping in the woods near Glencarlyn, Va., in June, 1912, and was exhibited at an informal meeting of the New York Entomological Society as a rare acquisition the following winter. Since nothing so far described seems to correspond with its characters, even generically, it seems best to publish its description, with a figure, drawn by the junior author, by which it is hoped, other specimens of the same species, perhaps unnamed in private collections, may be brought to light.

NEOCELETES new genus.

This genus will form a new member of the group Lyci, having the middle coxæ distant, prothoracic spiracle with tubular chitinous peritreme prominently elevated, but with the front not prolonged into a beak, antennæ not pectinate. It cannot therefore consist with any